

REMARKS

The Advisory Action of August 31, 2005, withdraws the rejection under 35 USC 112, which is understood to include the objection to the drawing for not showing a spray head that is part of the fire fighting installation now acknowledged. "At least one spray head releasing by impact of heat" as recited in claim 1 is given reference character 4 in paragraph 0017 of the specification and shown in the drawing with reference to such character 4. The "spray head is arranged to spray mist" as recited in claim 2 is also described in paragraph 0017 with reference to character 4 and, therefore, also shown in the drawing.

The rejection of claims under 35 USC 102 or 103 for anticipation or obviousness from the cited Ohta, et al. patent is traversed on the mis-description in the Action of "flow transducer 58" of the patent in relation to the flow transducer of claim 1.

Column 4, line 12, of the Ohta, et al. patent describes "... pressure switch 58."

Column 5, line 8, of the Ohta, et al. patent confirms this description of its "... pressure switch 58"

The pressure switch of the patent is not the flow transducer claimed.

Therefore, the rejection must be based on the personal knowledge of an employee of the office, which entitles the Applicant to call for a support by affidavit under 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2). The Advisory Action fails to provide the affidavit required by 37 CFR 1.104(d)(2).

Having again established as above that the Action mis-describes the patent of the rejection and pointed out the difference of the flow transducer claimed from the pressure switch of the patent, at least the rejection under 35 USC 102 is overcome.

A claim is anticipated only if each and every element as set forth in the claim is found, either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference ... in as complete detail as is contained in the ... claim. MPEP 2131 (citations omitted).

The Advisory Action should have indicated this.

The Action and Advisory Action fail to consider the significance of the difference that overcomes the rejection for obviousness, too. We find from McGraw-Hill Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, Fifth ed., 1994, ordinary meanings just before the date of the invention (2001), that support this.

pressure transducer: An instrument component that detects a fluid pressure and produces an electrical signal related to the pressure. Also known as electrical pressure transducer

flow transmitter: A device used to measure the flow of liquids in pipelines and convert the results into proportional electrical signals that can be transmitted to distant receivers or controllers

transducer: Any device or element which converts an input signal into an output signal of a different form; examples include the microphone, phonograph pickup, loudspeaker, barometer, photoelectric cell, automobile horn, doorbell, and underwater sound transducer

see enclosure.

As we see it, the above definitions tell clearly (also for a person not skilled in the art) that a pressure transducer is not the same as a flow transmitter or a flow transducer.

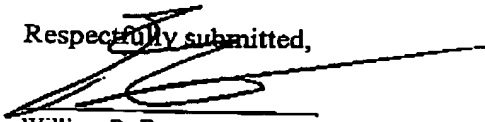
Although Ohta (US '016) mentions "flow detector", Ohta discloses in all places of the document this flow detector to be a "pressure switch".

As described in the present patent application, the different flow transducer of the present invention is based on the problem that the working of a pressure sensor is too slow. This is especially the case where the discharged amount of extinguishing medium is small per time unit (the pressure decrease will be small and slow). Such a situation is present, e.g., in spray nozzles for discharging/spraying water mist and in fire fighting installations having such spray nozzles.

When the aperture of the spray nozzles is small, which is the case when mist nozzles are utilized, it takes, in a fire fighting system having a piping with large dimensions (and a large volume), too much time for the pressure to decrease in the piping from a first initial value when the sprinkler is activated to a second specific second value which is low enough to activate the pressure switch. On the other hand, for practical reasons one cannot either adjust the system to be activated due to a very small pressure drop. A pressure drop may exist in the piping even if no sprinkler has become activated.

Reconsideration and allowance are, therefore, requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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roll

pressurized stoppings

1571

center, a point of maximum positive pressure ten-
known as anallobaric center; center of rises; is-
allobaric maximum. ('presh-er, ritz, sen-tar)
[ENG] In plastics-extrusion coating, the roll that
applies pressure to the substrate and the molten
('presh-er, rol)

[ENG] A seal used to make pressure-proof the
meeting surfaces) between two parts that have fre-
relative rotational or translational motion.

adhesive [MATER] An adhesive that de-
bonding power when applied by a light pres-
('presh-er, sen-sitiv ad-hes-iv)

[METR] In structural petrology, an area
prothlast, characterized by a growth fabric
amination fabric, as seen in a section perpendic-
of the fabric. Also known as pressure fringe:
('presh-er, shad-i)

[PHYS] An increase in the wavelength of
light has maximum intensity, which takes place
('presh-er, shift)

[PETR] In a sedimentary rock, solution
initially at the grain boundary surfaces. Also
('presh-er, sa-lu-shun)

[MEM] Referring to membrane-
equivalent internal pressure for maintenance of
('presh-er, mē-mē, rēd)

[CHEM ENG] A continuous-flow, petroleum-
which heated oil (liquid and vapor) is kept under
will crack (decompose) into smaller molecules)
distilling products (pressure distillate or pres-
distillate, oil)

[MATER] The storage of a volatile liquid or
pressure to prevent evaporation. ('presh-
er, mē-mē, rēd)

[MATER] A garment designed to provide
body that respiratory and circulatory func-
tionality; primarily so, under low-pressure
at high altitudes or in space without
('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] Vapor suppression. ('presh-er

[MATER] A surface. ('presh-er, sū

[MATER] A potentiometric surface. ('presh-er, sū

[MATER] A potentiometric map. ('presh-er

[MATER] A study to determine the pres-
sure along consecutive lengths or
('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] The measure-
ment of pressure in an oil field with producing
well sufficient for reservoir pressure
('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] A change
in pressure that is actuated by a change
('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] A system of pipes, vessels, tanks,
and interconnections thereof, op-
erating at greater than atmospheric
pressure. A tank-scale feature of atmos-
pheric pressure. ('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] A high or a
low pressure. ('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] A pressurized tank into which
air is compressed to exert
pressure in connection with a
('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] A hole in the wall
of a pipe or vessel; used for con-
nections for the measurement of
pressure. ('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] The character and amount
of a 3-hour or other specified
operation. Also known as bar-
ometer. ('presh-er, sū)

[MATER] A change chart. ('presh-
er, sū)

[MATER] A device which plays a role in
the measurement of the pressure in
('presh-er, sū)

pressure thrust [AERO ENG] In rocketry, the product of the
cross-sectional area of the exhaust jet leaving the nozzle exit
and the difference between the exhaust pressure and the ambient
pressure. ('presh-er, thrust)

pressure topography See height pattern. ('presh-er to, pā-
re-fē)

pressure transducer [ENG] An instrument component that
detects a fluid pressure and produces an electrical signal related
to the pressure. Also known as electrical pressure transducer.
('presh-er, trans, dū-sar)

pressure-travel curve [MECH] Curve showing pressure plotted
against the travel of the projectile within the bore of the
weapon. ('presh-er, trav-el, kōrv)

pressure traverse [PETRO ENG] Measurement of reservoir
pressures at progressive depths. ('presh-er, trā, vers)

pressure treater [CHEM ENG] Any chemical treating device
operated at higher-than-atmospheric pressure, as in the chemical
and petroleum industries. ('presh-er, trēd-er)

pressure tube [HYD] A deep, slender, cylindrical hole
formed in a glacier by the sinking of an isolated stone that has
absorbed more solar radiation than the surrounding ice.
('presh-er, tūb)

pressure-tube anemometer [ENG] An anemometer which
derives wind speed from measurements of the dynamic wind
pressure; wind blowing into a tube develops a pressure greater
than the static pressure, while wind blowing across a tube de-
velops a pressure less than the static; this pressure difference,
which is proportional to the square of the wind speed, is mea-
sured by a suitable manometer. ('presh-er, tūb, an-ō-mān-ō-
d-er)

pressure-tube reactor [NUCLEO] A nuclear reactor in which
the fuel elements are located inside numerous tubes containing
coolant circulating at high pressure; the tube assembly is sur-
rounded by a tank containing the moderator at low pressure.
('presh-er, nūb rē-akt-er)

pressure tunnel [CIV ENG] A waterway tunnel under pressure
because the hydraulic gradient lies above the tunnel crown.
('presh-er, tūn-əl)

pressure ulcer See decubitus ulcer. ('presh-er, ūl-sar)

pressure vector [MATH ENG] A stress on the human body
produced at the interface between the operator and the equip-
ment during the use of hand tools or other equipment, and
described in terms of direction and magnitude. ('presh-er, vek-
tor)

pressure vessel [ENG] A metal container, generally cylin-
drical or spheroid, capable of withstanding bursting pressures.
('presh-er, ves-sel)

pressure viscosity [FL MECH] Property of petroleum lubri-
cating oils to increase in viscosity when subjected to pressure.
('presh-er, vi, skis-ē-dē)

pressure wave [METEOROL] A wave or periodicity which
exists in the variation of atmospheric pressure on any time scale,
usually excluding normal diurnal or seasonal trends. (MVS)
See compressional wave. ('presh-er, wāv)

pressure welding [MET] Welding of metal surfaces by the
application of pressure; examples are percussion welding, resis-
tance welding, seam welding, and spot welding. ('presh-er
, weld-ing)

pressurization [ENG] 1. Use of an inert gas or dry air, at
several pounds above atmospheric pressure, inside the compo-
nents of a radar system or in a sealed coaxial line, to prevent
corrosion by keeping out moisture, and to minimize high-vol-
tage breakdown at high altitudes. 2. The act of maintaining
normal atmospheric pressure in a chamber subjected to high or
low external pressure. ('presh-er, to-zā-shun)

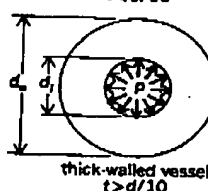
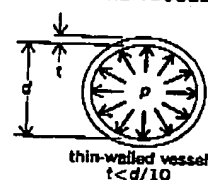
pressurize [ENG] To maintain normal atmospheric pressure
in a chamber subjected to high or low external pressures.
('presh-er, rīz)

pressurized blast furnace [ENG] A blast furnace operated
under pressure above the ambient; pressure is obtained by thro-
tling the off-gas line, which permits a greater volume of air to
be passed through the furnace at a lower velocity, and results in
increase in smelting rate. ('presh-er, rīz 'blast, fōr-nās)

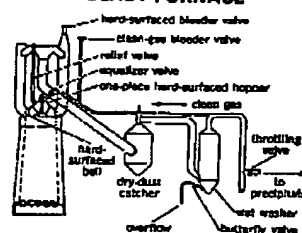
pressurized cabin [AERO ENG] The occupied portion of an
aircraft in which the air pressure has been raised above that of
the ambient atmosphere by the compression of the atmosphere
into this space. ('presh-er, rīz 'kab-en)

pressurized stoppings [MIN ENG] Stoppings which are
erected in the intake and return roadways of a district to isolate

PRESSURE VESSEL



Pressure vessels for moderate and
for high pressures; t = wall
thickness; d = vessel diameter;
 p = pressure; d_i , d_o = inside and
outside diameters.

PRESSURIZED
BLAST FURNACE

Flow diagram of a pressurized
blast furnace.

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n record

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nd See change record. (tran'sak-shan ,rek

See change tape. (tran'sak-shan ,tāp)

[ELECTR] A specific measure of transfer a given set of conditions, as in forward trans-electrode transmittance, short-circuit trans-signal forward transmittance, and transadmission ratio. (tran'sad-mi-tions)

[BIOCHEM] One of a group of enzymes that transfer of the amino group of an amino acid to another amino acid. Also known as aminotransferase. (tran'sam-e-nās)

[CHEM] 1. The transfer of one or more amino compound to another. 2. The transposition of within a single compound. (tran,sam-e-nā-

[VIROL] Change in the capsid of PARAEPLICATION of adenovirus from one type of other. (tran'skap-sē-dā-shan)

[MUT SCI] A device which transmits and re-punch card to punch card; it is essentially a which at the sending end reads the card and over the wire, and at the receiving end punches it. [ELECTR] A radio transmitter and receiver unit and having switching arrangements such if one or more tubes for both transmitting and known as transmitter-receiver. (tran'sē-ver)

[LINK (COMPUT SCI)] Integrated data process-punched cards, using transceivers as terminal transmission path can be wire or radio. (tran'sē-ver)

[MATH] A transcendence base of a field F is a subset S of E which is algebraically F and is not a proper subset of any other subset algebraically independent over F . (tran'sen-dēns[MATH] The transcendence degree of a subfield F is the number of elements in a set of E over F . Also known as transcendence dimension. (tran'sen-dēns)

[MATH] The graph of a transcendental curve. (tran'sen-dēntal 'kōrv)

[MATH] An element of a field K is said to be transcendental over a subfield F if it satisfies no polynomial equation with coefficients in F . (tran'sen-dēntal 'el-ē-[MATH] A field extension K of F is said to be transcendental if K is not algebraic over F . (tran'sen-dēntal 'fild ik,ten-shen)

[MATH] Functions which cannot be expressed algebraically in terms of the variables. (tran'sen-dēntal 'fōnk-shanz)

[MATH] An irrational number that cannot be expressed as a ratio of two integers. (tran'sen-dēntal 'nōm-bēr)

[MATH] In an expression, a term that is composed solely by numbers and algebraic symbols. (tran'sen-dēntal 'tōm)

[ELECTR] An electron-tube razing, equal plate current divided by the change in control voltage, when the plate voltage and all other grid voltages are constant. Also known as grid-anode transconductance; mutual conductance. (tran'skōn-dak-tēs)

[MATH] A ballistic missile is a self-propelled missile (oxb) A ballistic missile is a least 12,500 miles (20,000 kilometers), so that any point on the earth's surface and reach it. (tran'skōn-dēntal bō'līstīk 'mī-sīl)

[COMPUT SCI] To copy, with or without translating, data from one computer storage medium to another. (tran'skōn-dēntal 'kōpi)

[COMPUT SCI] The equipment used to convert data from one form to another, as for converting computer data from one medium and language used by the computer. (tran'skōn-dēntal 'kōn-vērt)

transcriptase See ribonucleic acid polymerase.

(tran'skrip,tās)

[ENG ACOUS] A 16-inch-diameter (40.6-centimeter), 33 1/3-rpm disk recording of a complete radio program, made especially for broadcast purposes. Also known as electrical transcription. (MOL BIO) The process by which ribonucleic acid is formed from deoxyribonucleic acid. (tran'skrip-shan)

[MOL BIO] The segment of deoxyribonucleic acid between the sites of initiation and termination of transcription by ribonucleic acid polymerase. (tran'skrip-shan 'yū-nēl)

[MET] Across the crystals of a metal; used of cracks in metals. Also known as intracrystalline; transgranular. (tran'skrist-ō-l-ēn)

[GEOL] A strike-slip fault characterized by a steeply inclined surface. Also known as transverse thrust. (tran'skōr-ant 'fōlt)

[ENO] Any device or element which converts an input signal into an output signal of a different form; examples include the microphone, phonograph pickup, loudspeaker, barometer, photoelectric cell, automobile horn, doorbell, and underwater sound transducer. (tran'sdū-sē)

[ELECTR] The ratio of the power available to a transducer from a specified source to the power that the transducer delivers to a specified load; usually expressed in decibels. (tran'sdū-sar ,lōs)

[MOLEC BIO] Transfer of genetic material between bacterial cells by bacteriophages. (tran'sdāk-shan)

[MAGNET] See magnetic amplifier, saturable reactor. (tran'sdōk-tōr)

[SCI TECH] To cut across, or to cut transversely. (tran'sēkt)

[ORG CHEM] Conversion of an organic acid ester into another ester of that same acid. (tran'sēk-tēr-ō 'fō-kī-shan)

[GEN] Infection of a cell with viral deoxyribonucleic acid or ribonucleic acid. (tran'sēk-shan)

[COMPUT SCI] See jump. (MIN ENG) A vertical or inclined connection between two or more levels, used as an ore pass. (NAV) 1. The distance a vessel moves perpendicular to its initial direction in making a turn of 90° with a constant rudder angle. 2. The distance a vessel moves perpendicular to its initial direction for turns of less than 90°. (tran'sēf-er)

[ELECTR] An admittance rating for electron tubes and other transducers or networks; it is equal to the complex alternating component of current flowing to one terminal from its external termination, divided by the complex alternating component of the voltage applied to the adjacent terminal on the cathode or reference side; all other terminals have arbitrary external terminations. (tran'sēf-er ad-mi-tions)

[BIOCHEM] Any of various enzymes that catalyze the transfer of a chemical group from one molecule to another. (tran'sēf-erās)

[DES ENG] A caliper having one leg which can be opened (or closed) to remove the instrument from the piece being measured; used to measure inside recesses or over projections. (tran'sēf-er 'kal-ī-pār)

[MIN ENG] A quarry car provided with transverse tracks, on which the gang car may be conveyed to or from the saw gang. (tran'sēf-er 'kār)

[MATH] See transition card. (tran'sēf-er 'kārd)

[MECH ENG] In a vehicle with more than one driving axle, a housing fitted with gears that distribute the driving power among the axles. (tran'sēf-er ,kās)

[ENO] In plastics processing, a vessel in which thermosetting plastic is softened by heat and pressure before being placed in a closed mold for final curing. (tran'sēf-er ,chām-bēr)

[ELECTR] 1. Relation, usually shown by a graph, between the voltage of one electrode and the current to another electrode, with all other electrode voltages being maintained constant. 2. Function which, multiplied by an input magnitude, will give a resulting output magnitude. 3. Relation between the illumination on a camera tube and the corresponding output signal current, under specified conditions of illumination. (tran'sēf-er ,kar-ik-tē-ris-tik)

[COMPUT SCI] Check (usually automatic) on